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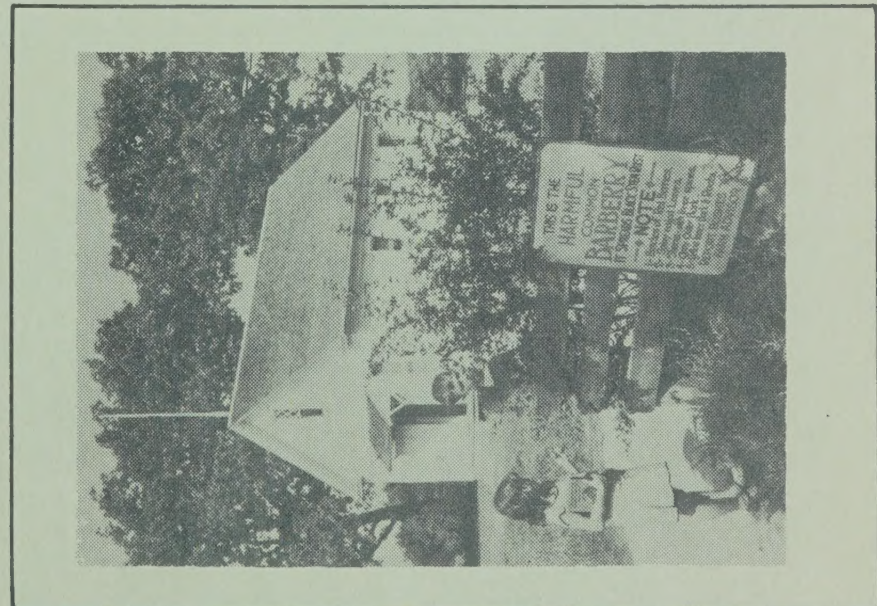


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THE  
WYOMING

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Plant Quarantine  
Control Office



the program. Much credit is due and the rust-spreading barber who planted the bushes gave them a rust disease to which they were carriers. The bushes were planted to lawns and orchards but prior to 1918 it was carried by people who were carriers of the rust disease. The bushes were planted to lawns and orchards but prior to 1918 it was carried by people who were carriers of the rust disease. The bushes were planted to lawns and orchards but prior to 1918 it was carried by people who were carriers of the rust disease.

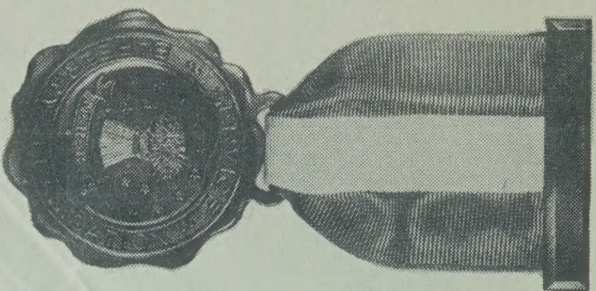
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine  
Division of Plant Disease Control  
Barberry Eradication Office  
Laramie, Wyoming  
Aggricultural College  
Barberry program by  
girls have taken  
berberry  
ed  
ol  
berberry

Very truly yours,  
A. L. Lammie, Wyo.  
Barberry eradication Office, Agriculture  
Department, Washington, D.C.

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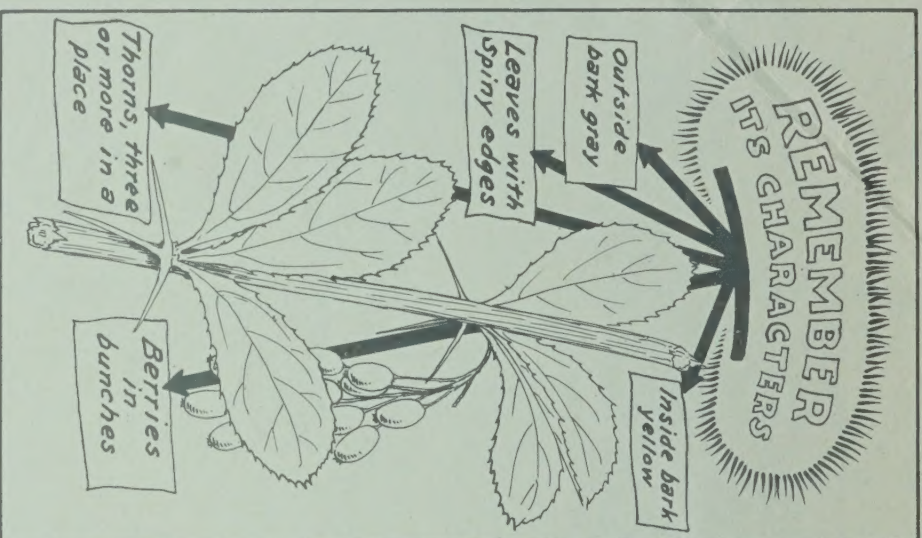
5 ★





A bronze service medal like the one shown above is awarded by the Rust Prevention Association to each boy or girl reporting the location of a property on which barberry bushes are growing. A Rust Buster button, indicating membership in the National Rust Busters Club, is presented to each pupil who certifies that he has carefully surveyed his father's farm for these rust-spreading bushes.

The Rust Prevention Association has recently added other prizes for additional service. A bronze service bar is given for the second report, a silver medal for the third property reported, a silver bar for the fourth, and a gold medal is presented to each boy or girl who reports five or more properties on which barberries are growing.

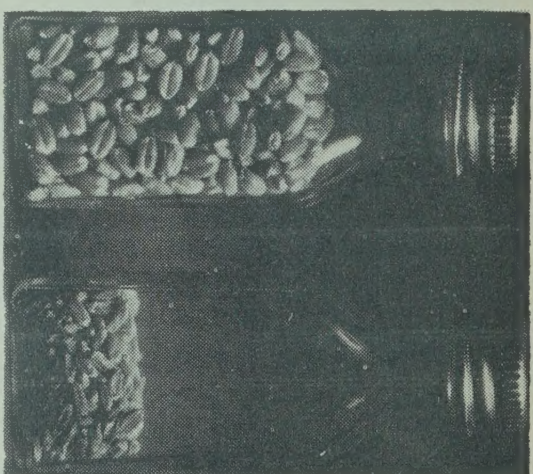


#### RUST-SPREADING BARBERRY

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Look for plants that have leaves, thorns, berries, and bark like those shown in the diagram. Send a twig of any bush which you think may be a barberry to Barberry Eradication Office, Agricultural College, Laramie, Wyo.

The Japanese barberry is immune to rust. It should not be destroyed.



The plump grain pictured above was produced by healthy wheat plants. The shriveled grain came from a field that was badly injured by stem rust. There are 300 kernels in each bottle.

The stem rust fungus lives on the leaves of barberry during the early spring months, spreading to wheat, oats, barley, and rye as the crops develop. The parasite attacks the leaves and stems of the grain, stealing plant food and injuring the straw.

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Barberry bushes are not numerous in Wyoming, but those remaining should be located and destroyed before the seed becomes widely distributed.

Forty-three common barberry bushes have been reported by boys and girls in this State.



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# THE WYOMING RUST BUSTER

Jan. 1, 1934

Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture,  
Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine,  
Division of Plant Disease Eradication and Control.



School children inspecting a common barberry bush.  
It's easy to learn to know them.

These are the things  
to look for when you  
go hunting for your  
barberry bush.



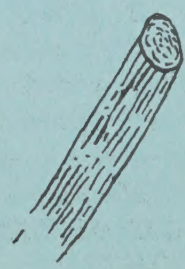
Spiney  
Edged  
Leaves



Three  
Pointed  
Thorns



Red Berries  
in Clusters



Gray  
Outer  
Bark



# THE WYOMING RUST BUSTER

January 1, 1934

A circular letter for Wyoming school folk. Issued in the interests of better plant health by the

BARBERRY ERADICATION OFFICE  
Box 276 Fort Collins, Colo.

Report any barberberries found to the Extension Service, University of Wyoming, at Laramie, Wyo.

## HELLO THERE !

Maybe you haven't heard of the Rust Busters. Here's our story in just a few words.

Black stem rust, one of the worst diseases of small grains such as wheat, oats, barley, and rye, each spring spreads from the common barberberry bush. To control this disease the farmers in 13 States are destroying these bushes. Aiding in this work are the United States Department of Agriculture and the Agricultural Colleges of the 13 States.

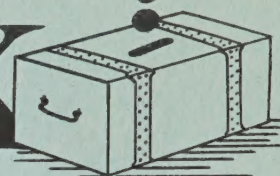
We folks in the schools are helping, too, by looking for common barberberries and reporting them. We have our own club and call ourselves the National Rust Busters. For reporting bushes we receive medal badges and certificates given by the Rust Prevention Association, in Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Already hundreds of us in Wyoming have searched about our homes and farms, and reported the bushes we found.

So we hope that you, too, will join with us in looking for common barberberries --- and will receive a medal badge for reporting these rust-spreaders.

REMEMBER THAT YOU CAN WIN A HANDSOME MEDAL BY FINDING ONE OF THOSE RUST-SPREADING BARBERRIES.

# The Question BOX



Q. Are prizes given to a Rust Buster who finds bushes on more than one property?

A. Yes. Other medal badges.

Q. Why are we asked to report any barberberries we locate to the Extension Service, University of Wyoming?

A. First, to aid in locating and controlling epidemics of black stem rust in a community; second, to make sure that the bush you have found is a common barberberry; third, so that by making the report you may qualify for the medal badge and certificate of award.

Q. Why is the common barberberry condemned while the Japanese barberberry is widely used for decorative purposes?

A. Black stem rust, a disease that damages grain, spreads from the common barberberry each spring. Japanese barberberry does not spread rust.

Q. Where did the common barberberry come from?

A. It was brought from Asia into Europe, where its berries were used in crude medicines. Early colonists brought the barberberries to America, where they planted them in hedges about their homes.

Q. What States are controlling black stem rust by destroying common barberberry bushes?

A. Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.



# WYOMING RUST BUSTERS KEEP PACE WITH OTHERS

## CERTIFICATES AND BADGES GIVEN TO PUPILS

"It's been a bad year for the barberries" says Donald G. Fletcher, executive secretary of the National Rust Busters clubs, whose yearly report shows that there now are 414,862 Rust Busters looking for these bushes. "More barberries were found by school boys and girls this year than in any other. All in all we have helped to locate and destroy more than 66,000 barberries, for which medal badges and honor certificates have been awarded to 1,091 Rust Busters."

"Wyoming Rust Busters are keeping in line with those from other states", according to E. A. Lungren, who directs the fight against black stem rust and barberries in Wyoming.

"In recognition of this work, twenty-four medals have been given to boys and girls who live in this district, in which Wyoming is included."

### 5,000 SEARCH HOMES AND FARMS

During the past two years more than 5,000 boys and girls have carefully searched their home places in this district. For so doing have received membership buttons of the Rust Busters Club. Bushes reported by these members have helped to bring the total number of barberries destroyed in Wyoming and Colorado to over 60,000.

"This number of barberries", says Mr. Lungren, "could spread a mighty lot of rust. But not now. Their damaging work is done. By finding and destroying that many bushes we have greatly reduced the amount of Black Stem Rust in grains. However, there are many more bushes that must be found and destroyed before our fight against stem rust will end. And that's why the Rust Busters really are a mighty important group of boys and girls."



N. R. B. C. Medal

HERE IS THE MEDAL BADGE THAT IS GIVEN BY THE RUST PREVENTION ASSOCIATION OF MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA TO ALL RUST BUSTERS WHO REPORT COMMON BARBERRY.

ALSO AWARDED WITH THIS BADGE IS AN HONOR CERTIFICATE SIGNED BY THE SECRETARY OF THE RUST PREVENTION ASSOCIATION.

### MEMBERSHIP RULES CHANGED

It used to be that all pupils who studied about the common barberry at once became members of the Rust Buster clubs and received membership buttons. Then some of the clubs thought that being a Rust Buster would mean more if each pupil had to look over at least his own home place before he could receive a membership button.

"So now membership is granted and buttons issued only to those who know how to recognize barberries and actually search their home places for these bushes. After making a careful hunt they will report the absence or presence of barberries to the Barberry Eradication Office. As soon as the reports are received and checked, the membership buttons will be issued", is the word from Mr. Lungren.



## BARBERRY "ESCAPES"



Barberries don't always stay at home. Here is a bush that grew from seeds scattered by some bird who evidently stopped to eat his lunch on the stump seen next to the bush. In just this way, barberries have been scattered until now we find them growing wild in pastures, orchards, timber, and along ravines and streams as well as around houses where they were planted.

The man in this picture is killing the bush by placing salt on the ground around the roots. (Write for complete information on how to kill these bushes.)

## HERE AND THERE

There really isn't any set rule as to how to look for barberries -- and many clubs have their own ideas about the matter. In Jefferson county one club has conducted several scouting trips on Saturday afternoons. Other clubs have divided up into sides or teams and had contests to see which group could find the most bushes.

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"Champion Rust Buster" is the title Michigan gives to Donald Tuttle, 15, of Bay City, who has reported 13 different plantings of common barberry. Don is a regular naturalist and has a large collection of plants, flowers, and leaves as well as moths and butterflies.

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Roland Dahl, 11-year school boy of Walcott, North Dakota, believes that kindness to animals does pay.

Seeing a small robin fall from its nest, Rust Buster Dahl went to replace the bird. When he did so, he found that the bird's nest was in a barberry bush. He reported the bushes, which had been planted long ago as a hedge. Of course, he received a medal badge and certificate.

